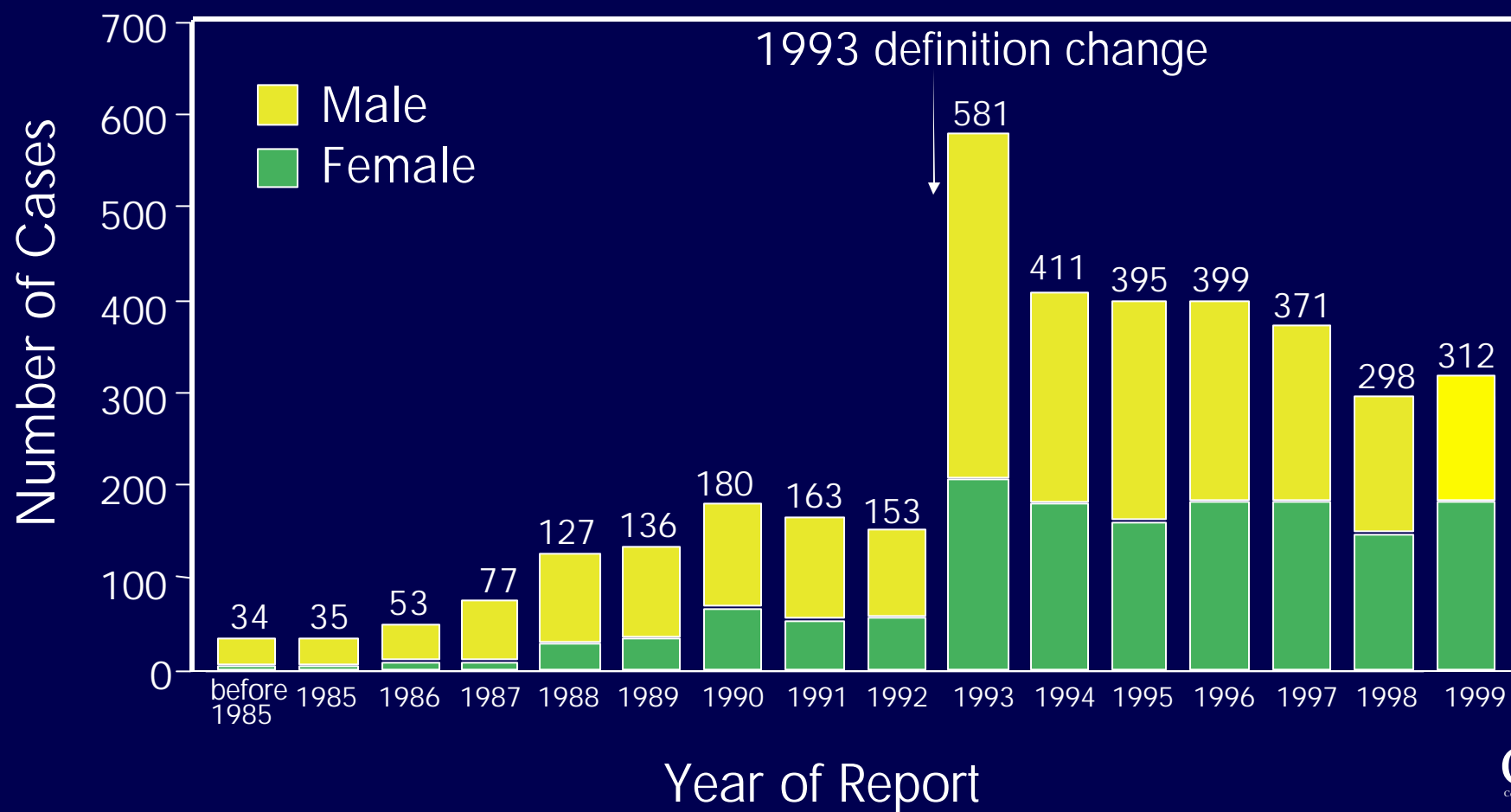


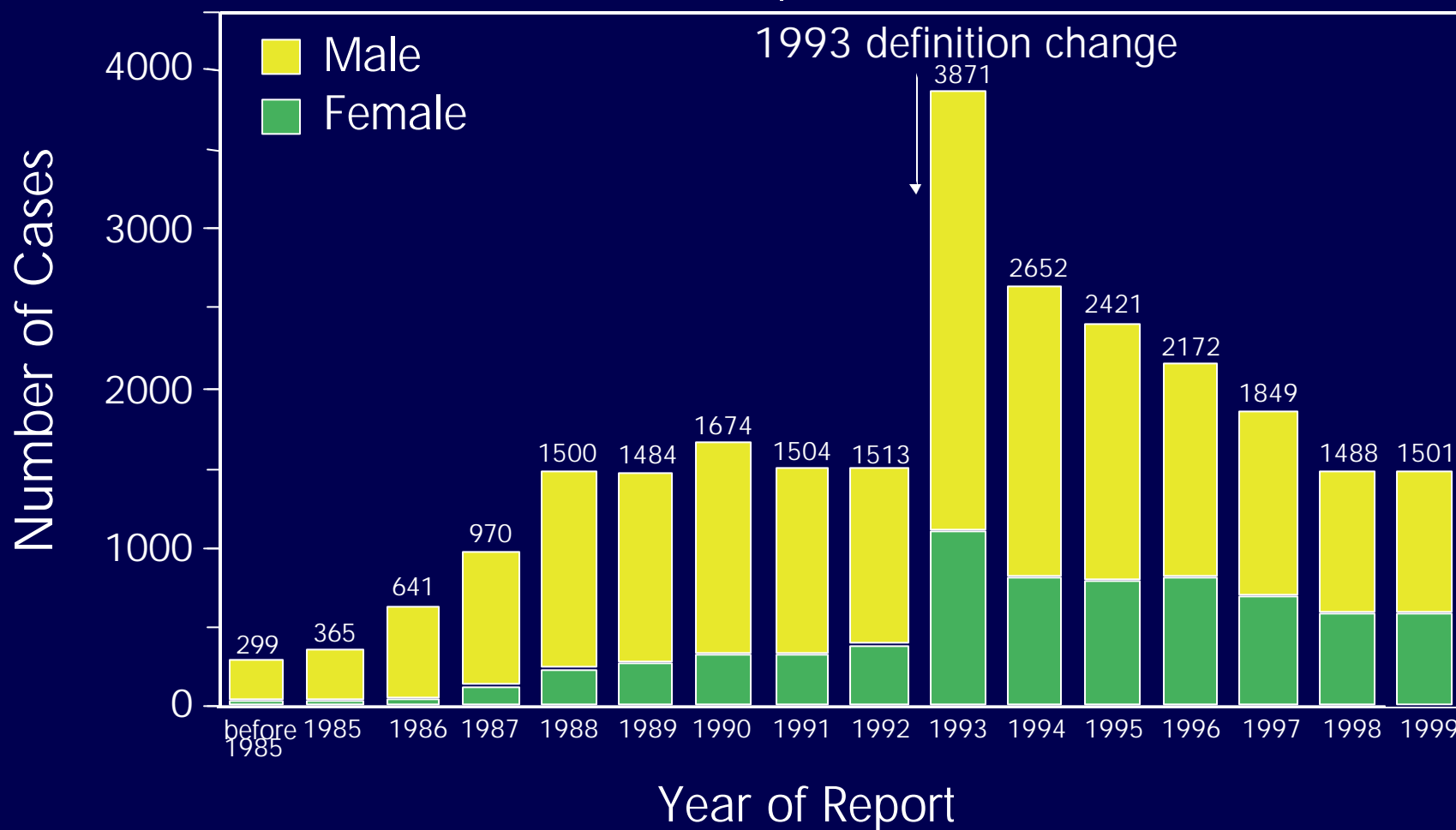
AIDS in 13- to 19 -Year-Olds, by Sex and Year of Report, through December 1999, United States N=3,725



AIDS in 13- to 19-Year-Olds, by Sex and Year of Report, through December 1999, United States

The number of adolescents and young adults reported with AIDS peaked in 1993 when the case definition was changed. In the earlier years, the vast majority of reported cases were among males; however, the ratio of male to female cases has decreased over time. In 1999, 312 persons 13-19 years old were reported with AIDS; more females (180) than males (132) were reported with AIDS in this age group, in part, because the proportion of male cases in this age group who acquired HIV through receipt of blood products has diminished. As of the end of 1999, 3,725 adolescents have been reported with AIDS.

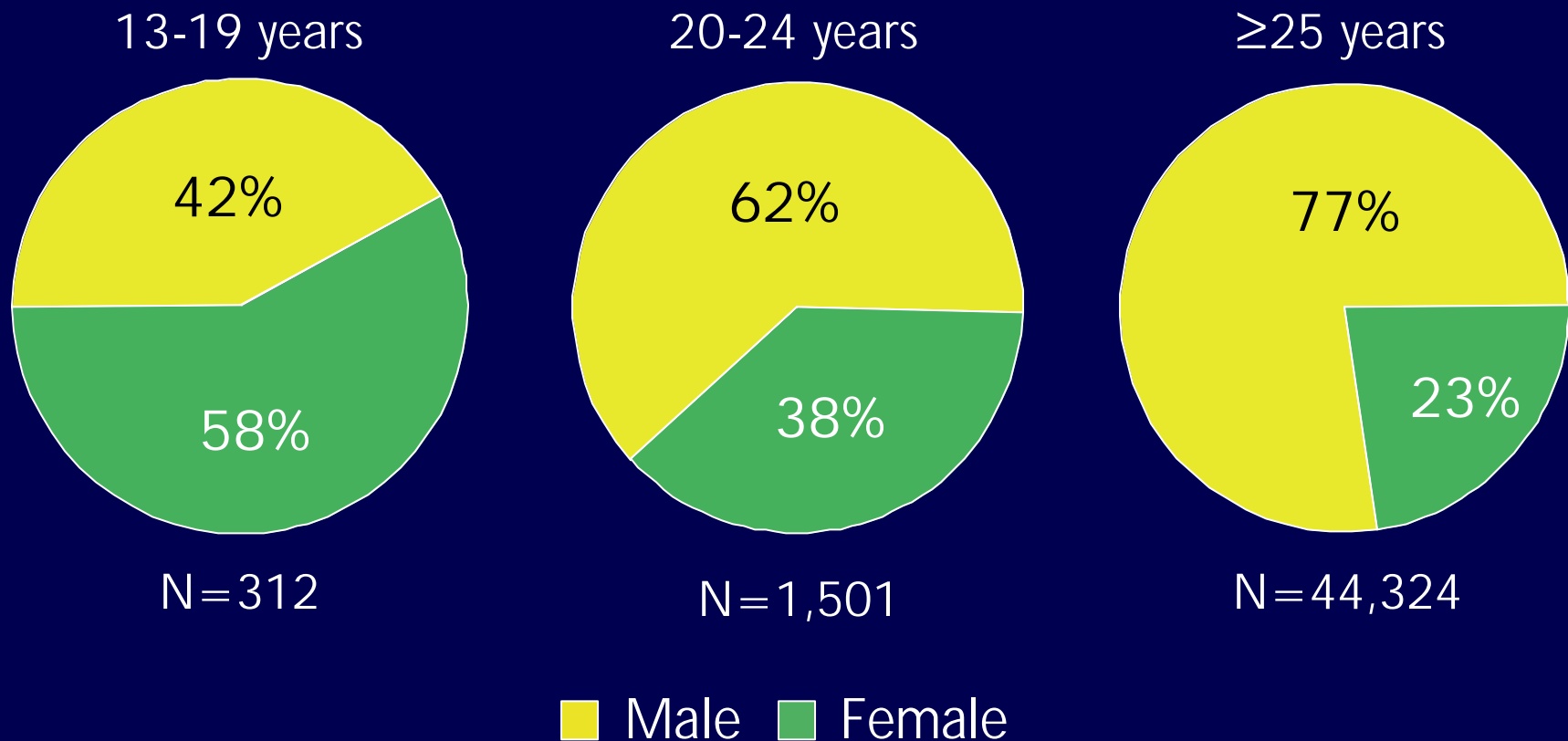
AIDS in 20- to 24 -Year-Olds, by Sex and Year of Report, through December 1999, United States N=25,904



AIDS in 20- to 24-Year-Olds, by Sex and Year of Report, through December 1999, United States

The majority of persons reported with AIDS among young adults 20-24 years old are male. In 1985, 89% of cases reported from this age group were male. However, as heterosexual contact has accounted for an increasing proportion of HIV infections, particularly among women, the proportion of young adults reported with AIDS who are male has decreased steadily over time. In 1999, 62% of the 1,501 cases reported were among males. The number of new AIDS cases has decreased recently with the success of medical treatments and antiretroviral therapies.

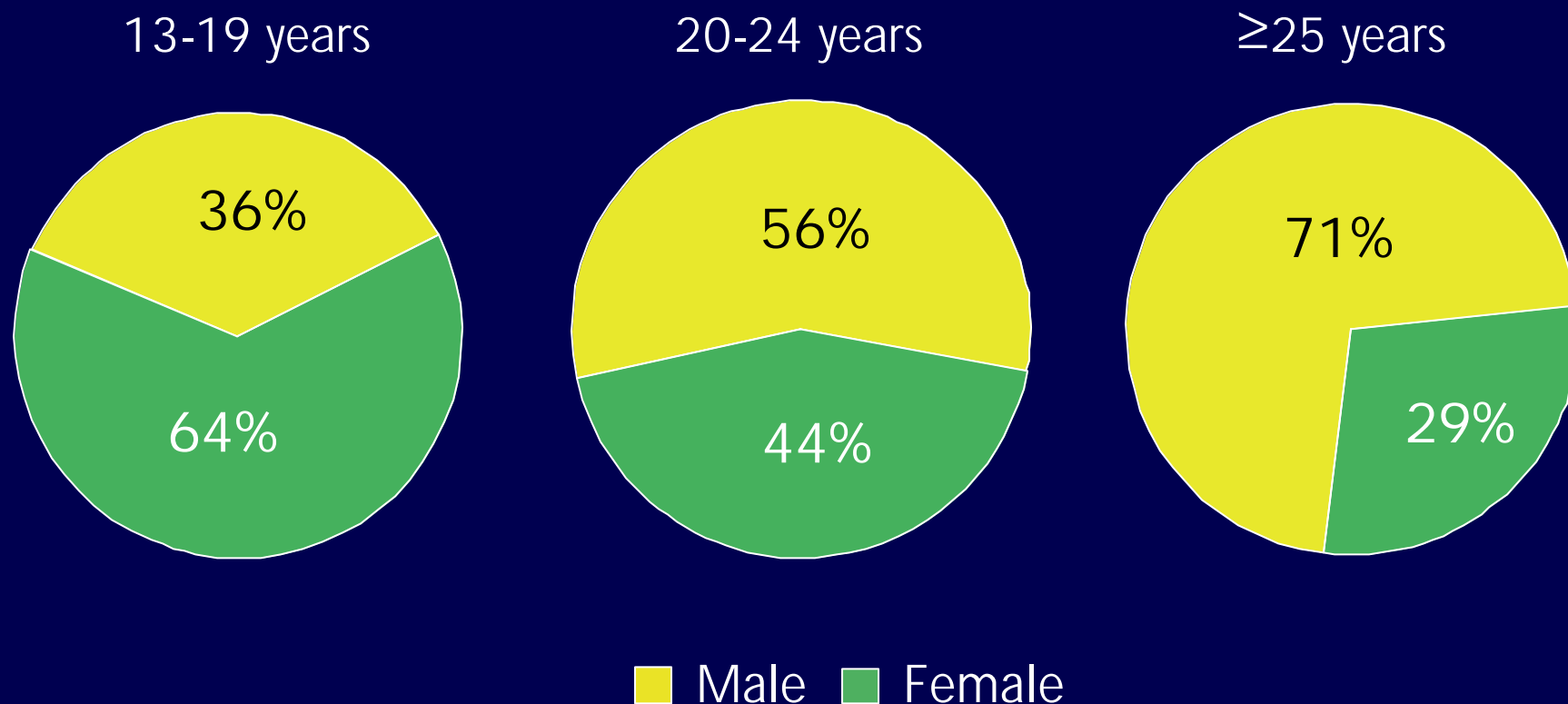
AIDS in Adolescents and Adults, by Sex and Age at Diagnosis, Reported in 1999, United States



AIDS in Adolescents and Adults, by Sex and Age at Diagnosis, Reported in 1999, United States

The male to female ratio of persons diagnosed with AIDS varies by age at diagnosis. Among all persons diagnosed with AIDS in 1999, 77% were male. Among children under 13 years of age nearly half of the persons reported with AIDS were female; among adolescents 13-19 years old slightly more than half were female. In the older age group, the majority of persons (78%) reported with AIDS were male. These differences reflect less HIV transmission among men who have sex with men and injection drug users in the younger age groups. The proportion of AIDS cases among adolescents reported without an identified risk is greater than among persons aged 20 and older, possibly also suggesting an increased role of heterosexual transmission.

Reported HIV* in Adolescents and Adults, by Sex and Age at Diagnosis, Reported in 1999, United States



*From the 32 areas with confidential HIV surveillance for adults and adolescents in 1999

Reported HIV in Adolescents and Adults, by Sex and Age at Diagnosis, Reported in 1999 United States

Data from HIV infection case surveillance present a more current view of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States. In 1999, 31 states and the Virgin Islands conducted name-based confidential HIV infection surveillance of adults and adolescents. Similar to the pattern seen with AIDS, the male to female ratio among adolescents and young adults infected with HIV increases with increasing age at diagnosis. Sixty-four percent of the adolescents reported with HIV in 1999 were women, compared with 44% of young adults 20 to 24 years of age and 29% of persons over 24 years of age.

AIDS Cases in Male Adolescents and Young Adults, by Exposure Category, through 1999, United States

| Exposure category | 13-19 years | | 20-24 years | |
|---|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Men who have sex with men | 749 | 34 | 11,570 | 62 |
| Injection drug use | 137 | 6 | 2,277 | 12 |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 113 | 5 | 1,946 | 10 |
| Hemophilia | 751 | 34 | 646 | 3 |
| Heterosexual contact | 89 | 4 | 885 | 5 |
| Transfusion recipient | 91 | 4 | 107 | 1 |
| Other/undetermined* | 271 | 12 | 1,280 | 7 |
| Total | 2,201 | 100 | 18,711 | 100 |

* Includes patients whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up or declined interview; and patients with other or undetermined modes of exposure

AIDS Cases in Male Adolescents and Young Adults, by Exposure Category, through 1999, United States

Since the beginning of the epidemic, over 2,000 adolescent men and over 18,000 men 20-24 years of age have been reported with AIDS. Thirty-four percent of the adolescents acquired their infection because of hemophilia prior to the advent of heat treatment of blood products to prevent HIV transmission, in contrast to 3% of the older group. A majority of the older men, 62%, report sex with other men and another 10% were men who have sex with men and inject drugs. Injection drug use is more common among the 20-24 year old men reported with AIDS compared with adolescents, but less common than among men over 24 years. Approximately 4% of men, regardless of age at diagnosis, reported heterosexual contact as their exposure category.

AIDS Cases in Female Adolescents and Young Adults, by Exposure Category, through 1999, United States

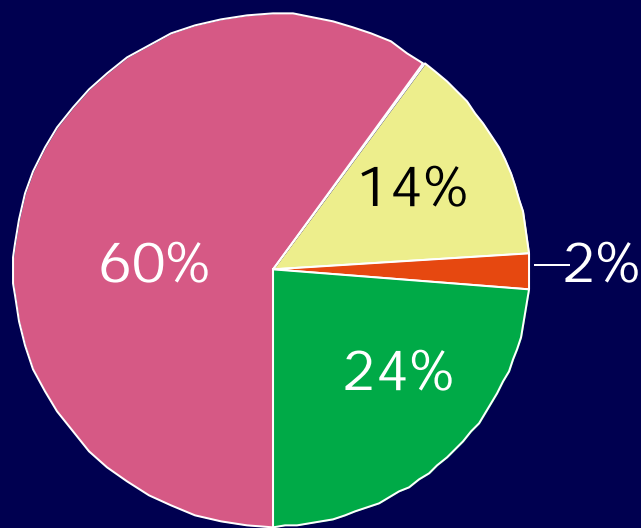
| Exposure Category | 13-19 years | | 20-24 years | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Injection drug use | 210 | 14 | 1,924 | 27 |
| Hemophilia | 12 | 1 | 15 | <1 |
| Heterosexual contact | 794 | 52 | 3,944 | 55 |
| Transfusion recipient | 91 | 6 | 114 | 2 |
| Other/undetermined* | 417 | 27 | 1,196 | 17 |
| Total | 1,524 | 100 | 7,193 | 100 |

* Includes patients whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients with other or undetermined modes of exposure

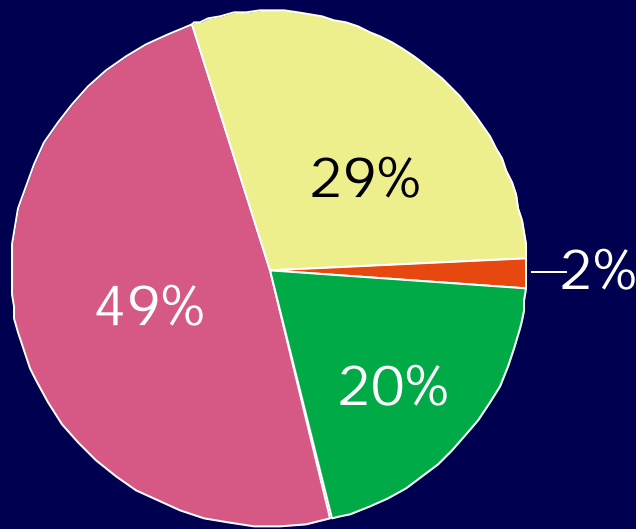
AIDS Cases in Female Adolescents and Young Adults, by Exposure Category, through 1999, United States

Approximately half of adolescent and young adult women reported with AIDS identified heterosexual transmission as their mode of exposure to HIV. Adolescent women are less likely to report injection drug use than older youth (14% vs. 27% of reported cases). Compared with women 20-24 years of age, more adolescent women are initially reported without a risk for HIV infection. It is likely that some proportion of these cases in both age groups are attributable to unrecognized heterosexual transmission.

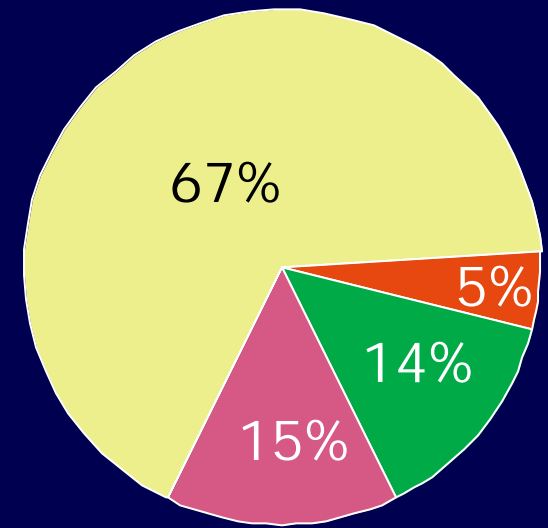
AIDS Cases in 13- to 19-Year-Olds by Race/Ethnicity, United States



AIDS Cases 1999
N=312



AIDS Cases 1981-1999
N=3,725



U. S. Population
N ~27Million

White
not Hispanic

Black
not Hispanic

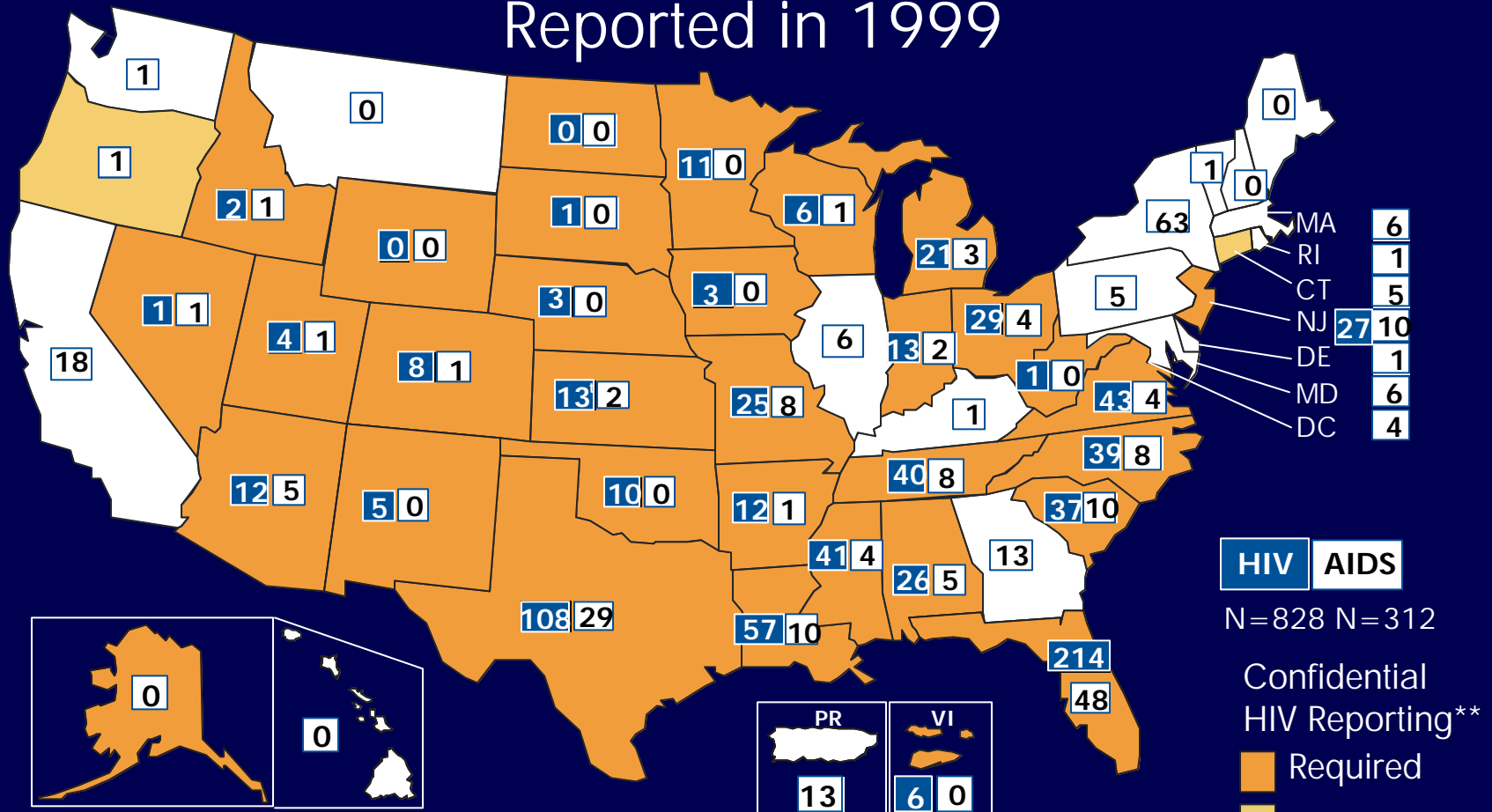
Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander
American Indian/
Alaska Native

AIDS Cases in 13- to 19-Year-Olds, by Race/Ethnicity, United States

Black and Hispanic adolescents have been disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although only 15% of the adolescent population in the United States is black, 60% of AIDS cases reported in 1999 among 13- to 19-year-olds were among blacks. Hispanics comprise 14% of the population, 20% of all reported AIDS cases, and 24% of reported adolescent AIDS cases in 1999. These patterns likely will continue since HIV infection also disproportionately affects young black and Hispanic persons.

HIV Infection* and AIDS in 13- to 19-Year-Olds Reported in 1999



* For areas with confidential HIV infection surveillance. Includes 9 persons who were residents of areas without HIV infection surveillance but who were reported by areas with HIV infection surveillance

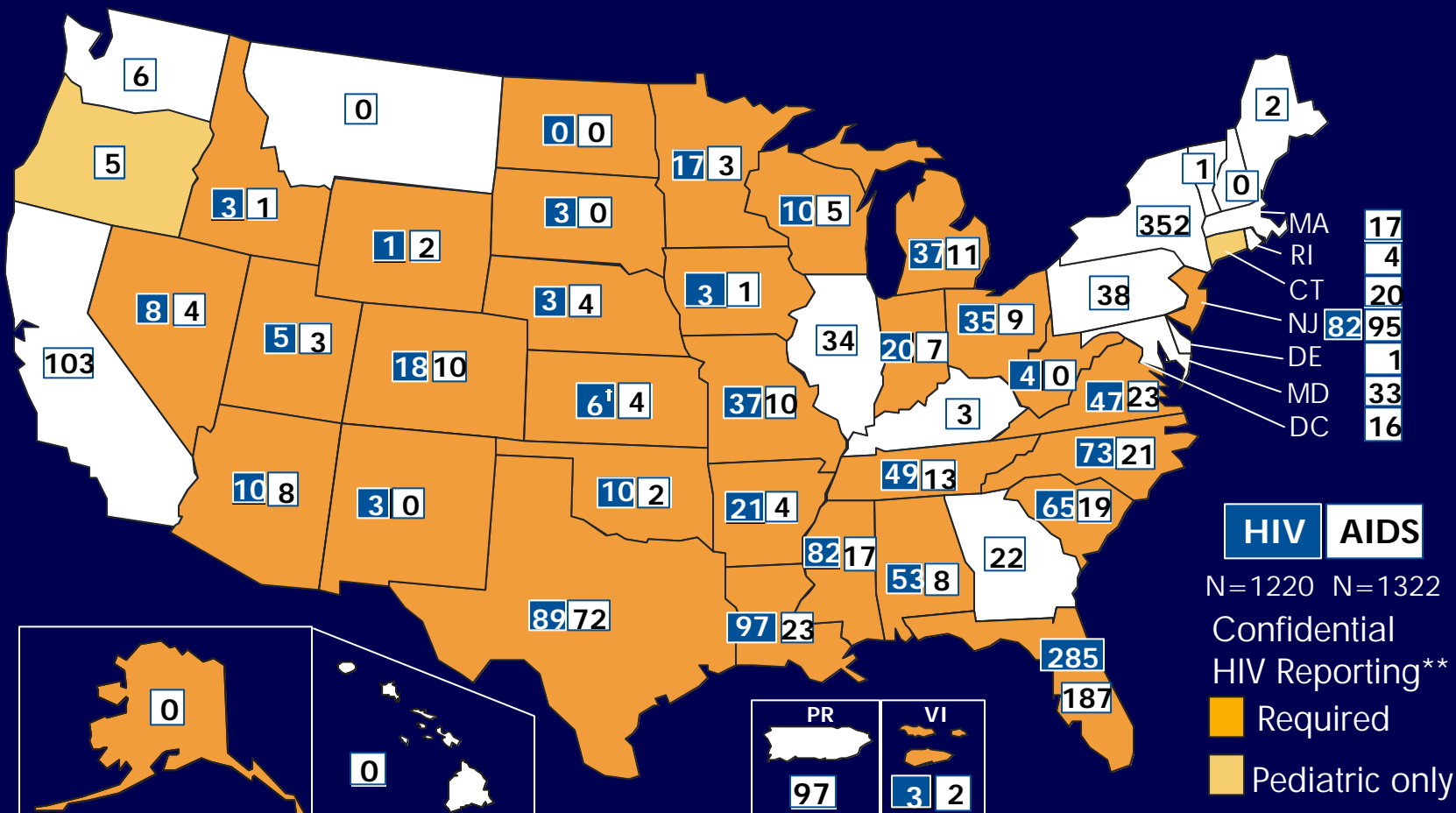
**HIV cases reported by patient name

† HIV Surveillance initiated in July 1999

HIV Infection and AIDS in 13- to 19-Year-Olds, Reported in 1999

In 1999, 312 adolescents were reported with AIDS nationwide and 828 adolescents were reported with HIV infection from the 32 areas that conduct name-based confidential HIV infection surveillance. In nearly all of the areas with HIV surveillance, the number of adolescents reported with HIV exceeded the number of adolescents reported with AIDS. Because of the lengthy incubation period from HIV infection to AIDS, most persons infected with HIV as adolescents do not develop AIDS until they are adults. For this reason, HIV surveillance data are especially useful in documenting the impact of HIV among adolescents. States in the South and along the eastern coast have the highest number of adolescents with HIV infection and AIDS, as well as Texas and some states in the midwest.

Adolescents 13-19 Years of Age Living with HIV Infection* and AIDS, Reported through 1999



* For areas with confidential HIV infection surveillance. Includes 41 persons who were residents of areas without HIV infection surveillance but who were reported by areas with HIV infection surveillance

**HIV cases reported by patient name

† HIV Surveillance initiated in 1999

Adolescents 13-19 Years of Age Living with HIV Infection and AIDS, Reported through 1999

At the end of 1999, over 1,300 adolescents 13-19 years old were living with AIDS in the United States. From the 34 areas that conduct name-based HIV infection surveillance, 568 persons 13-19 years old were reported living with AIDS, representing 43% of all adolescents living with AIDS in the United States. These 34 areas report an additional 1,220 adolescents living with HIV infection. The HIV data are underestimates of the population of infected adolescents, as some states do not report HIV infected persons to CDC and only persons who have been tested are reported. Morbidity is highest in states along the east coast and in the south, and in California. In most states with HIV surveillance, the number of HIV infected adolescents is greater than the number of adolescents with AIDS, indicative of the period between infection and development of disease. This also indicates the importance of targeting HIV prevention messages to at risk youth. These persons may become infected as adolescents, but may not develop AIDS until they are adults.